FIVE CENTS

Witness a Game of Baseball Played by Americans on the Sandy Desert.

A VERY DECIDED NOVELTY.

Fearful Predictions Made by a German Medico-Soothsaver.

THE WAR-MAKER ONCE MORE AT WORK.

Disrespect for and Disloyalty to the Queen Sadly Sprending-The Young Kaiser Enjoying Himself While Mourning-Lunney Scaling Monnrchy's Doom-Au Original Beauty Show to Open at Nice-Decolette Dresses Must be Worn at the Queen's Drawing Room-One Excused, No Excuse for Others-The Queen Adopts a New and More Effective Economical Policy-A Martyr to Charity as Needed by Molog kni Isinnčers.

Something new under the sun! The Sphyax witnesses a game of American baseball. Five innings were played yesterday, not 300 yards from the base of that impenetrable monument of ages, beside which the most important spectator was a Bedouin Sheik, with his retinue. The Spalding party has had to forego a trip to the Holy Land and will play next, on the 24th, in Rome. The other cable news this morning is gossipy and readable.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] CAIRO, February 9 .- [Copyrighted.]-

The great American game was played today for the first time on the burning plains Disrespect for the Queen Spreading in All of Egypt, under the gaze of the same 40 centuries which looked down upon Napoleon. The result was a triumph, in an artistic sense at least. The Spalding party arrived at Suez Thursday, debarked from the Salier and came directly to Cairo, where | the Christmas pantomimes, which are still they arrived in the evening, It was impossible to arrange for a game

vesterday, but this morning at 10 o'clock the whole party drew up in front of the Hotel d'Orient, the Chicagos mounted on donkeys, the Americans on camels, the ladies in carriages, and in this order started through the town, led by Ward and Anson, the former from his high perch for once overtopping his rival. A detour brought the line to the house of the American Consul General, Mr. Cardwell, who, in response to three cheers, addressed the party and reviewed the parade.

The Natives Paralyzed.

The cavaleade then proceeded directly over the bridge Kasielnil and along the Nile to the village of Ghizeh, through a double line of shouting and wo natives, who were quite unable to make the affair out. At Ghizeh it was found necessary to answer the demands of the Americas for an exchange of the camels for the donkeys of the Chicagos. Thus we finished the trip through a beautiful shaded avenue leading up to the pyramids, arriving at 2

o'clock. The party went at once to the Sphynx, the front of which monument was photographed, with the players scattered over the ancient dame's features in picturesque confusion. Three hundred vards north of the Sphynx lies an open space in the desert, of sufficient size, and here the bases were hastily laid and game immediately called. Mr. Spaiding was the umpire.

The place was a most picturesque one fairly into the shadow of the great pyramid of Cheops, and with the other two in sight. Around about were half a dozen Bedouin villages, each on its oasis

Shaded With Tall Palms.

From these the natives flocked to the number of several hundred to see the game. Their exclamations as they squatted on the sand and observed the various maneuvers were most comical. They, a few English tourists, and our party were the only spectators, save one. The most important person present was Bedouin Sheik, who with his retinue surveyed the novel scene from a e ignified distance. As a matter of course, Healy the Egyptian

wonder, pitched. In the second inning, when he was hit by a pitched ball, the Sphynx, who witnessed the entire game, was observed to weep. She recovered her equanimity, however, when Healy recovered his wind. The fielders and base runners would have required the feet of camels to have made records on the sliding sands, but they played to win, and made quite a creditable show. Tener and Anson was the Chicago battery, and Healy and Earle the All-American. The score was:

Chicagos 2 0 1 0 3-6 All-Americans 0 7 1 0 1-9 Considering the circumstances, the clubs

did some, wonderful fielding.

Again Under the Camers After the game the party was again photo-

graphed at the foot of the pyramid of Cheops. Ward, Fogarty, Manning and Carroll afterward mounted the structure to the very top. The view was greatly obstructed by a dense mist almost obscuring the sun.

The European agent, Mr. Parry, having arranged for a game at Rome the 24th, it has been found necessary to abandon the trip to the Holy Land, greatly to the regret of all. It is expected now that we will leave Caire on Monday, going to Ismalia, and thence by canal to Port Said, where we take a German steamer for Brindisi. In the meantime an effort is being made to give a game before the Khedive. Everyone is

in the best of health. A party of 30 American student tourists arrived last night and will go up the Nile next week. Among them were J. M. Buckley, of the Christian Advocate, New York, and Dr. Bancroft, of Phillips Academy,

David Dudley Field went up the Nile yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Scripps, of the Detroit News and several other papers.

The Very Latest Syndicate.

(BY CARLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, February 9.-The latest thing in syndicates is formed by a number of of buying up French plays and adapting them to the English stage.

A FEARFUL FUTURE

Foreteld by a German Soothsayer-He Talks of Coming Cycles of Volcanoes and Eurthquakes, with Awful Incidental Storms-Boulanger's Programme.

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 LONDON, February 9 .- A writer in Paris newspaper has discovered that the name Boulanger does not, as is generally supposed, mean "baker," but has a more heroic derivation from two Greek words, meaning "will" and "messenger," from which the writer evolves the proposition that General Boulanger is the messenger of the will of the people. A more unpleasant person is one Dr. Schleider, of Berlin, who claims to have foretold, in 1887, the deaths of Emperors William and Frederick. He has just published a ghastly horoscope of the present year. There is, of course, to be a sanguinary war, and the life of the present German Emperor is to be endangered, both in the months of April and May: but, like most prophets, he endeavors to make a mar-gin for himself by stating that the danger will be by a fall from his horse, an apoplec-

tic seizure or a wound.

According to Schleider, trouble should have already occurred in France, and if he be not a false prophet it will not be long before the United States declare war against Germany over the Samoan difficulty. These predictions are published prominently in the English newspapers, and have aroused the envy of the British soothsayer, who writes to-day that a volcanic cycle is due this year and another one next year. These are to be followed, in 1893, by an earth-quake cycle, with a few cycles of storms thrown in by way of variety.

General Boulanger has been having a quiet time in the South of France, but is once more in Paris. His house is crowded from morning till evening by all sorts and conditions of men, and the signs just now point to a movement in the Chamber in his favor. Political placemen appear to have have already occurred in France, and if he

favor. Political placemen appear to have finally satisfied themselves that Boulanger is a rising sun, and they are getting ready to worship it. Boulanger has obligingly confided his programme to an enterprising newspaper correspondent. It amounts, in brief, to a Boulangerized version of the American Constitution, with a ten-year Presidental term and a few variations thrown in to suit French tastes.

> TREASON IN THE AIR. Directions.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, February 9 .- Witness was re cently borne in the columns of THE DIS-PATCH to the sad want of loyalty toward the Queen displayed by the writers of running at many of the London theaters. The contagion seems to have spread in all directions. At Padstow, a little town in Cornwall, the inhabitants, or some of them, recently laid the foundation stone of an obelisk to commemorate Her Majesty's jubilee. On Thursday morning it was discovered that the stone had been shifted from its position and the cavity beneath it robbed of a bottle full of jubilee coins, which had been deposited there for the information of

after ages.
A man from New South Wales, England's most flourishing colony, writes to the Lon-don newspapers, which have the temerity to publish his disloyal effusion, stating that when an Englishman arrives in the coloay the first thing that strikes him is the terrible the first thing that strikes him is the terrible disloyalty to the British throne. The writer thinks this is quite natural, and adds to the measure of his offending by formulating a proposition that there is no reason why a lady who dwells in a palace 14,000 miles away should have any right to rule over

VIC'S VIGOROUS ECONOMY

Her Majesty Now Proposes to Cat Her Personni Expenses a Little. THY CARLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, February 9 .- Young Price Albert Victor has just made the discovery that he hasn't enough pocket money, and his father summoned his council, which met on Thursday to consider this distressing intimation, and devise means for increasing the Prince of Wales' income, in order to enable him to give his son a few more thousand The plan which found the most yearly. favor was to increase the rents of the tenants on the estates of the Duchy of Cornwall, but no decision was reached. The Prince and his councillors probably hope that the grav ity of the crisis will compet the Queen to hasten the scheme she is understood to have in hand for the benefit of Albert Victor and ome others of her numerous grandchil

It is undeniable that her Majesty is still vigorously economizing, and the latest suggestion is to reduce the number of the women of the bed chamber. There are at present eight of these mysterious individuals. Each one receives \$1,500 salary and certain perquisites for attending to the royal bed chamber 48 days in the year, and all of them are of the bluest blood of England's aristocracy.

A GOOD TIME WHILE MOURNING. The Young German Emperor Finds Plenty to Amuse Him.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, February 9 .- The German Emperor is still crowding a good deal of enjoyment into his period of mourning. This week he gave an audience to the envoy from the Sultan of Morocco, who brought a miscellaneous assortment of presents, consisting of Arab horses, gold and velvet cloths, carpets and rifles. The Empress received silk dresses, silk girdles and em-broidered shoes, and the little Crown Prince was made proud and happy with a couple of ponies, a saber inlaid with gold, much taller than himself, and a gorgeous belt The young Kaiser received the envoy seated on his throne and wearing all his imperial finery. Pretty speeches were exchanged and the envoy went away bappy and decorated.

The rest of the Emperor's time this week has been occupied with the details of Captain Wissman's expedition to East Africa.
The Kaiser himself has deigned to design
the uniforms, and is as proud of them as a
fashionable tailor of a well-dressed client. The officers will wear jackets and trousers of blue navy and serge, with badges and facings of the German colors.

A MARTYR TO CHARITY.

Herole Father Damien Slowly Dying of Leprosy at Molokai Island.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, February 9 .- There seems to be little doubt that poor Father Damien, the heroic priest who has voluntarily thrown in his lot with the lepers of Molokai Island, to which they are banished by the Hawaiian lovernment, is slowly dying of leprosy. Private letters recently received by his friends in London state that he appeared to be slightly better, owing to the application of the latest remedies known to science, but the improvement can be only transitory, and the news of his end may come at any mo-

Worth Setting a Net For.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, February 9 .- The greatest matrimonial prize of the coming season will be Lord Ashton, who has just attained his maartists, who have combined for the purpose | jority. He is said to be good-looking, has jority. He is said to be good-looking, has an income of between £30,000 and £40,000 a their vote being cast to-day in each ballot year, and has just had turned over to him | for George W. Hayes.

his late father's personal estate, amounting

The

DECOLETTE DRESSES MUST BE WORN An Instinuation That Will Cause Low-Neck Gowns to be Cut Lower.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. London, February 9 .- The London newspapers afforded funny reading this week. unauthorized scribe announced that the Queen had been graciously pleased to enact that ladies appearing at the drawing rooms might in future wear low dress or high dress at their pleasure. The newspapers let loose upon the country a flood of ulsome editorials eulogizing Her Majesty's kindness of brain, and holding her up as a pattern to all other monarchs. The mature matrons and dignified dowagers who have constantly to attend state functions blessed the change, and even the fair debutantes set down for presentation at the drawing room to be held on the 26th instant expressed their gratification at the prospect of being permitted to guard their charms against the wintry blasts. The doctors alone abstained from joining in the general jubi-

Alas, the scribe was imperfectly informed, as well as unauthorized. Decollete costumes are still to be the rule and highnecked frocks the exception. Exemptions will only be made upon a formal applica-tion to the Lord High Chamberlain, and upon the ground of advancing age, ill-health or infirmity. High-necked dresses will henceforth provoke rade speculations as to age or health, and are therefore irretrievably doomed. A few ancient dames past the age even of make-believe may defy the scorners, but more than this cannot be

hoped for. Some of the newspapers famed for detecting in everything that happens in these islands the hand of Joseph Chamberlain, announce that Mrs. Chamberlain has certain blemthat Mrs. Chamberlain has certain blemishes on her neck and shoulders, and that a hint of this sad state of things having been conveyed to the Queen, an edict went forth by which the lady will be able to wear a dress which will hide her imperfections. The right honorable mugwump is without doubt in great favor just now, both at court and in society, but it is notorious that the influence of every politician in the country, with the whole ministry thrown in, would not suffice to move Queen Victoria to abate one int of the rigid court etiquette in these one jot of the rigid court etiquette in these matters. The Queen personally is supreme, and means to keep so.

THE WAR-MAKER AT WORK. He Magnifies a Trifling Incident Into Belli-

cose Proportions. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, February 9.-After a prolonged period of rest the manufacturer of war scares s once more lifting his voice. Another Franco-German frontier incident has arisen. The Germans refused to allow a French army surgeon to visit his dying mother, and

sentiments of Frenchmen. The French colonels have been addressing manifestos to their men, and the German newspapers have been warning the Frenchmen to be careful, lest they get themselves into trouble.

There is no personal reason to suppose that this incident will end more seriously than the dozens that have gone before it, but, meanwhile, it holds the field and gives the meanwhile, it holds the field and gives the bellicose journalists a much-desired subject for warlike editorials. As is customary, the occurrence has brought fourth a batch of prophets whose predictions make some

thereby outraged one of the most cherished

AN ORIGINAL BEAUTY SHOW.

Each Entry to Dance With All Comers Every Evening for Hours.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, February 9 .- A beauty show is to be opened at Nice, on the 16th of March, and it is likely to attract everybody who can get there. The beauties are to parade in the Municipal Casino every evening, and are expected to dance with all comers until

the small hours of the morning.

Among the regulations is one which visitors will do well to bear in mind. Every-body must be in evening dress, and all the adies who do not wear a domino will be regarded as competitors.

DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT.

Signer Mazzucate Mysteriously Disappears From the Music World.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, February 9.-The artistic world is troubled over the disappearance of Signor Mazzucato, to whom was intrusted the Italian version of Wagner's "Meistersinger," which is to be produced in London

he coming season. Strenuous efforts have been made to disover his whereabouts, but without success, He is supposed to have retired to some sespot, where he will be free from worry and allowed to complete his task in

A CRASH BOUND TO COME.

All Sorts of Ventures Being Boomed by Joint Stock Companies. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1

LONDON, February 9 .- A joint-stockcompany boom is just now flourishing with phenomenal luxuriance, and all sorts of ventures, good, bad and indifferent, are being taken up by the public with ludierous avidity. The aggregate capital of the new companies registered averages £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 weekly, and the promoters are waxing fat. A crash is bound to come, and cool-headed

observers declare that it is not far off. MONARCHY'S DOOM SEALED.

Intermarriage in Royal Fam Causing on Increase of Lunney.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH." LONDON, February 9 .- One of the finan cial journals has made the alarming discovery that monarchy in Europe is in danger of dying out, owing to the increase of lunacy in the royal families.

This paper says more than 20 princes and princesses have been under medical treatment for mental disease, and the number displays a tendency to rapid increase. The trouble is attributed to close intermarriage.

KENNA'S HOPES STILL HIGH.

Notwithstanding the Fact That He Lost One More Vote.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 9 .-Two ballots were taken to-day for a United States Senator with no election and no change save that Delegate Ford, of Raleigh county, who heretofore has been voting for Kenna, left him and cast his vote for George E. Price. Kenna's opponents hail his accession with delight, but for some reason the Kenna people are mysteriously sanguine. A Democratic Senator, who is a strong Kenna man, said an election would be secured Monday, or not later than Tues-

When asked if Republican aid was anticipated he emphatically said no, but threw out intimations that the aid would come from a source not expected. When asked if it related in any manner to Dorr, he became as dumb as an oyster. The Union Labor men, Carr, Horr and Kirk, still vote

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY,

HUNGER OR HYSTERI General Wagner Makes Some Start-

SUPPRESSED OFFICIAL REPORT

ling Disclosures About

On the Terrible Abuses Existing in the Management of

THE SOLDIERS ORPHANS' SCHOOLS Some Physicians Attribute the Epidemic to a Lack

of Will Power.

General Wagner, formerly inspector of the soldiers orphans' schools of the State, makes some startling disclosures in regard to their management. He asserts that his last official report was suppressed by prominent officials. He has now sent copies of the report to all the State legislators. His description of the McAllisterville school, and the condition of the inmates is simply terrible. He says the children were not properly fed, but several physicians say the trouble at the school is an epidemic of hysteria, but fail to state what caused it.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, February 9 .- The peculiar malady prevalent among the boys of the McAllisterville Soldiers Orphans' School was this morning brought to the attention of General Louis Wagner, who was at one time an Inspector of the Soldiers orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania.

"I don't know the cause of the trouble," he said, "but possibly a want of proper care in the management of the boys may have something to do with it. The McAllisterville school is unquestionably one of the very worst of the soldiers orphans' schools in the State. All of the schools in which ex-State Senator George W. Wright is interested have been badly managed. Every department was stinted in the interest of the most rigid economy. The result was that the children were improperly fed and poorly clothed."

ROOM FOR REFORM. Some years ago General Wagner visited the school and made a report to Governor Pattison. This is a summary of his inspec

The laundry arrangements, boys' dormitors and lavatory are very unsatisfactory. The closets are in bad condition. There are no bath tubs or night gowns, and the boys' clothing is in bad condition. The boys are not clean, mains of sore eyes are visible, coughs are manifest, and the institution is overcrowded.

This exposure stirred up the management and caused it to introduce some reforms. As result, when General Wagner again visited McAllisterville on January 10 and 11, 1887, he found some things greatly improved. He, however, discovered that "all the dormitories were without heat, a serious difficulty, no doubt causing suffering from cold, and in the boys' dormitories, in the old building, producing a condition of temperature, by reason of closed windows, almost nauseating." "The boys' laboratory and playrooms," he added, "continue bad

This report, which also included numer ous criticisms on the general management of the soldiers orphans' schools in the State, was never published, having been suppressed, it is said, by Superintendent

A SUPPRESSED REPORT

General Wagner is, however, determined that it shall enjoy the light of publicity, and to that end has sent a copy to each member of the Senate and the House of the Legislature, accompanied by an explanatory communication. In this he reminds the General Assembly of the joint resolution of thanks which it adopted in 1887 in recognition of his services as inspector of the soldiers orphans' schools, a position which he filled until called away by his appointment as Director of Public Works of Philadelphia.

"My final report as inspector," continues General Wagner in his communication "was presented in April, 1887, but was never pub lished, having been suppressed by the Superintendent of those schools. In view of the fact that the subject of the care of the soldiers' orphans is engaging your attention, and that efforts are being made to continue them beyond the time now fixed by law, and tion useful in consideration of this subject, I have the honor to forward a copy of the report with the request that it be referred to the committee having charge of the sub-

ject." The McAllisterville school contains about 130 boys and 90 girls. Dr. Horatio G. Wood, of the University of Pennsylvania, thinks that the boys are troubled with hysteria.

HYSTERIA OR HUNGER. "One child," he adds, "imitates the nervous movements of the other unconsciously. It is like a person yawning in crowded room, when every other person yawns. A person need not yawn if will power is asserted, and by the exercise of sufficient will power these children can stop their strange actions. When an outbreak of hysteria occurred in an Episcopal Church nome a few years ago, a few of its children were sent to the University Hospital. They constantly imitated each other, but they

vere cured in a simple way. "Food was kept from one child until she was hungry. She was then given all she wanted to eat. Then with the others looking on sufficient ether was given to the girl unti she was made very sick and vomited. They were then given to understand that if the didn't stop their mimetic actions they would be treated like the sick girl, and the treat ment would be repeated every day until they were cured. The girls were soon cured." Dr. Thomas G. Morton coincided

with these views. "The published accounts," said Dr. Charles K. Mills, "are not sufficiently exact to enable one to say positively as to the character of the outbreak in the school at McAllisterville, but it seems in all probability that the trouble is one of the forms of epidemic hysteries or hysterical insanity. Such disorders are well known to those who have studied nervous diseases. Such outbreaks have not been very common in this country, but they have occurred and in recent years.'

SANK WITH EIGHT MEN.

The Ocean Brig Florence, Laden With Iron Given up as Lost.

NEW YORK, February 9 .- The New York agents of the brig Florence, which left this port on November 15, bound for Galveston,

with a cargo of iron, have received word from that port that she has been given up as lost in the great gale of November 29 and 30. The brig was in command of Captain Atkins, of Milton, Del., and had a crew of civil Service Commissioner Edgerton

MRS. CHURCH'S CHARGES.

second Day of the Celebrated Columbu Divorce Trial-Colonel Church Was Cruel in Carrying the Smaller Valise From the Train.

FEBRUARY 10, 1889.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, O., February 9.-Interest in the Church divorce case continued to-day, and the courtroom was crowded by spectators, a large per cent of whom were ladies. Mrs. John Joyce, the mother of the plaintiff, was on the stand, and her cross-exami nation continued. It was developed by the cross-examination that Mr. Church spent about \$2,200 a year for the support of his

family, while he was supposed to be receiving only about that much salary.

One of the principal features developed by Mrs. Joyce's testimony was the impecunious condition of Mr. Church at the time he married her daughter. After the marriage they had learned that he had come to them burdened with debts rather than having snything with which to support a wife ing anything with which to support a wife. She said her daughter had been obliged to She said her daughter had been obliged to economize during the early part of her married life in order to pay for the engagement ring and other presents made to her by her husband; that they (the Joyces) were ashamed and mortified to find out, after parading before their neighbors with an elegant wedding, that Colonel Church did not own the clothes on his back. He had borrowed \$500 from one place and \$300 from another, which was used in providing an elaborate reception and supper after the wedding.

Annie Mooney, who was a nurse in the Church family, was the next witness, and testified to the intimacies existing between Colonel Church and Teresa Schirtzinger, during Mrs. Church's absence at Atlantic City. This was offered in support of the story told by Mrs. Church to her people, and which was related by Mrs. Joyce on the stand

Miss Frances Joyce, sister of the plaintiff, was the next witness, and testified to what she considered acts of cruelty practiced by Colonel Church toward his wife at their the Northwest, on both of which occasions the witness accompanied them. These all ged cruel acts were harsh and unbecoming language; compelling her to carry a large satchel from the train while he carried a small one, and his failure to secure a physician one day when she had a fainting spell. The cross-examination of Miss Joyce will be resumed Monday morning.

THAT SAMOAN BATTLE.

n Impartial Account of the Affray Fron One Who Was There-The German Party Commenced the Fir-

ing-Looking to America. SAN FRANCISCO, February 9 .- A Hawaiian paper, which has been received here contains an account of the recent battle between the Germans and natives at Samos. written by Hiram Kaumialli, a native Hawaiian, whe is located in Apia, and who witnessed the battle. The Lower States natives were prepared for the attack, as they had heard that the Germans had formed a plan to capture King Mataa'a and carry him off. When the German boats annim off. When the German boats approached the shore, the natives hailed them, but the only answer they received was the cracking of shots from the revolver of a chief from Savoy named Sua Washit, and immediately the battle began.

Firing commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning and continued until 9. Then the podies of the dead and wounded

scattered about on the shore. On Mataafa's side 7 were killed and 31 wounded during the principal battle. After this fight Ger man spy glasses were directed on shore 8 Samoans were seen around a fire. A shell was immediately fired among these people and when it burst it killed 7, making a total loss to the natives of 14. On the German side, 21 were killed, and among these 6 had their heads cut off and their bodies buried separately. The num-ber of the wounded was 43. Tamasese did not come out, the path on which he was expected being obstructed. The Germans set fire to Samoan houses. The letter, which is written under date of January 1, continues: It is now said that the German war ships are going to Tutuila, where the United States soaling station is located, to shell the houses, and that when that is done they are going over so Savoy to burn it. American war power is very strong, and if the British was like it this war in Samon would soon case. Marafa has

The principal occupation of Tutuila people now is building forts. WILL NOT GO BACK ANY MORE.

war in Samoa would soon cease. Mataafa has sent 160 soldiers to keep the peace on lands

owned by the Germans to prevent mischief by natives in taking bread, fruits, coccanuts, etc.

Mr. Phelps Says He is Home From England for Good and All. NEW YORK, February 9 .- Minister Phelps received a reporter at the Buckingas my report may contain certain informa- ham Hotel this evening. He said he was glad to get back, and would go to Washington in a week or ten days. When asked if he had come here to resign, he replied:
No; I came on a leave of absence, and expect to resign only on the coming in of the new

Do you expect to go back to England again? But what if President Harrison should reap-

Oh, that is inconceivable.

Mr. Phelps begged to be excused from speaking about the Sackville-West affair and the Samoan imbroglio, or of expressing any personal opinion of the English people. He said he had been courteously treated in all his official transactions with England and appreciated the hospitality extended

What is your opinion on the Parnell-Times In reply he drew a long breath and said: I had intended to listen to the proceedings in the case, but I was too busy at the time the inquiry began. In my mind there is not near as much interest manifested in the case abroad

as there is here. In fact it is not much talked What will be the outcome in the matter? The general opinion prevailing is that the Court will be led by the evidence.

Have you declined the Presidency of Columbia College?

I have never been offered it.

THE TRUE LIGHTS. New Religious Sect Which Believes Three Heavens.

CHARLESTON, February 9 .- Some excitement has been caused in the middle counties of the State by the advent of a new religious sects whose apostles have started out on a crusade. Apostle Jenkins explains the new creed as follows: They believe in three heavens and three hells. Life on earth is both heaven No. 1 and hell No. 1. Then there is a hell and a heaven where people, or rather their souls, stay between and judgment, and then a permanent heaven and hell.

Mr. Jenkins, is rather novel. He cited the first chapter of St. John to prove that Jesus Christ was present at the creation. He said that Jesus and God were the only two beings who could create something from nothing. The devil came from space, which was never created, nor had it a beginning. The beginning of creation was for the bene-fit of God's offspring. The souls of men, which were not created by him, had empryonic existence in God. Apostle Jenkins is from North Carolina. His sect is known as "The True Lights." He says there are about 200 True Lights in this State and a few in North Carolina and Georgia.

Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton Fired by Cleveland for

CURSING CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

And to Make Room for the President's Particular Friend,

HUGH S. THOMPSON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA. lgerton Says He Will Fight Cleveland Till Hade Freezes Over.

President Cleveland has summarily bounced Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton and nominated Hugh S. Thompson for the position. Judge Edgerton refused to resign. He is full of fight, calls Cleveland the Prince of Mugwumps, and makes some very naughty threats. The nominee at present holds a position, a Government clerkship, and has some relatives he would like to assist to official positions. Edgerton asserts that Thompson's nomination will not be

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, February 9. - Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton's name is Dennis. Nearly ever since his appointment he has been cursing civil service reform. He has done this openly and boldly, and yet until these last days of the administration of Mr. Cleveland no word of reproof has ever come to him from the White House, until yesterday, when he was per-emptorily asked to resign. He refused, and to-day he was removed.

Judge Edgerton is nearly 70 years old, but he is straight as an arrow, active, keen, aggressive. No more familiar form is seen in the rotunda of Willard's than that of Judge Edgerton, with his white hair, his antique plug hat set jauntily on one side, always puffing away at a fine imported eigar and showing up the iniquity and humbug of civil service reform to any who will listen to him. He has constantly made it hot for Commissioners Lyman and Oberly in the councils of the Commission, and his opposition to the system which he was appointed to further and support was the cause of the desire of "Bishop" Oberly to leave the Commission, and of his transfer to the Indian office.

HE DESPISED THE PRESIDENT. Since the elections Edgerton has permitted Lyman, the Republican of the Commission, to conduct the office; has been almost constantly absent, and yet has refused to resign simply because he despised the President and did not wish to give him the opportunity to appoint a Democrat to succeed him. The law provides that the commission shall be composed of two members of the dominant and one of the minority party. If Judge Edgerton had been allowed to hold his office until the 4th of March, his place would have been filled by the new President.

As the matter stands, Assistant Secretary

of the Treasury, Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, a fast triend of the Presi-dent, appointed to succeed Edgerton, will probably be permitted to remain under President Harrison as the Democrat of the commission. He is handsome and popular, and he is probably as sincere in his devoon to civil service reform as Democrat who would be selected. Certainly he will not fight the idea tooth and nail, as Edgerton has been doing. He was the au-thor of the resolution adopted by the State Convention of South Carolina in 1885, commending the course of the President in re gard to civil service reform, but that was a mere matter of form, as all conventions a the time were adopting laudatory resolu-tions of Cleveland.

THE SALARY AN OBJECT. Mr. Thompson is not a rich man, and he is said to be indolent. The salary of a Civil Service Commissioner is only \$3,000 a coar, but even this is an object to the South Carolinian, and the place is the more acceptable as he has members of his family in good positions under the Government, and if he be allowed to remain himself he can probably prevent their heads from rolling in the basket. He had not been in his place in the Treasury Department a month until he asked for the appointment of his son to a lat position. This was refused by the Sec retary because it would not look well, and the young man was placed in the Pension Office. Here he was rapidly promoted from a small salary to one of the best paid posi-tions in the office, over the heads of old soldiers who had seen long service in the bureau. But it is alleged that Mr. Thompson is a stanch and true civil service r former after he gets outside the circle of his own relations. As for Judge Edgerton, his vote is for war. He is almost as vigorous in his choice of words as "Bishop" and he declares he will "fight Cleveland the prince of Mugwumps, till hades freezes over, and then fight him on the ice." Popularly speaking, the appoinment of hompson is looked on more as a scheme to

provide a place for a particular friend of the President and of Secretary Fairchild than to advance the principle of civil ser-

vice reform. HE WOULDN'T RESIGN. Judge Edgerton was at the Capitol this afternoon. He says that he had received no intimation from the President of an in-tention to remove him from the office until yesterday, when he called at the White House. The President then requested him to resign his office in order that it might be filled by Mr. Thompson. The President said that there was little hope of securing the place for Mr. Thompson as long as there was no suitable vacancy on the commission. Mr. Edgerton, however, promptly de-clined to resign, holding that his resigna-

tion would not be politic, creditable to him-self or calculated to help any other person, intimating that Mr. Thompson could not be confi med if nominated. Of course the President might exercise his prerogative if he saw fit. The President did see fit, and when Edgerton reached his office this he found the following

awaiting him: EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, February 9. Hon. A. P. Edgerton:

DEAR SIR—You are hereby removed from the office of United States Civil Service Com-missioner. GROVER CLEVELAND. A STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRAT.

When the news was communicated to the remaining Commissioner, Mr. Lyman, that officer was surprised and found himself in a predicament, as he was by no means satisfied that he had authority single-handed to dis charge the formal duties of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Edgerton says that he cannot recall any differences with the Presi dent during his term of office except those growing out of what he ascribes as "the fact that the President is the first mugwum; in the land, while I am a straight-out Demo crat." He intends to write a letter to the President in a day or two acknowledging the receipt of his notice of removal, and perhaps adding an expression of his opinion upon the President's course in the matter, The President to-day sent the following

nomination to the Senate:

Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, to
be United States Civil Service Commissioner in place of Alfred P. Edgerton, re-

WANT IT REPEALED.

ing Them From Insuring in Their

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 PHILADELPHIA. February 9 .- A meeting looking to the repeal of, or amending of, the act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1887, prohibiting the manufacturers from insuring in their own mutual companies, was held to-day at Mayor Fitler's office. At the request of His Honor some of the leading manufacturers of Philadelphia, together with the local members of the Legislature attended. The Mayor presided, and stated in sub-stance that the act of 1887 discriminated in a most unjust manuer against the manufacturers of Pennsylvania' by preventing them under penalty of fine and imprisonment from insuring their factories or mills in any companies other than those incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. He claimed that the manufacturers, who were formerly compelled to pay 4 per cent for in-surance, can now insure for 1½ per cent, and with less risk of loss. He added:

The mutual companies are not new; they have been in existence for years, and until 1887 had been exempt from all restriction. The act passed in that year, however, prevents us from insuring in them until we have exhausted all the ordinary companies incorporated under the State law. This we regard as an unjust and unwise discrimination. We cought to be allowed the State law. This we regard as an unjust and unwise discrimination. We ought to be allowed to go where we can do best, where we can get the lowest rates and the greatest protection. The act of 1887 creates a monopoly among the insurance companies operating under the laws of the State. This should not be. If this law is permitted to stand I will have to pay yearly for insurance on my factory property from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year more than I am now paying. Is that right? I say no. The manufacturer ought to be protected. Pennsylvania can't afford to discriminate in a matter so important.

John H. Converse, of the Baldwin Loconotive Works, spoke of the superiority of mouve works, spoke of the superiority of the mutual plan of insurance over the ordi-nary system, stating among other things that while it formerly cost the Baldwin Locomotive Works \$12,000 a year to insure its property, it now costs them but \$2,000. This, too, with better safeguards from fire. Other manufacturers spoke in a similar

tion listened attentively and will caucus at Harrisburg on Wednesday to frame a meas-ure of relief for the manufacturers. Sena-tor Grady stated that the obnoxious law was islature did not properly understand it be-cause it was rushed through during the closing days of the session. He appreciated the injustice it worked, and was willing to do all he could to remedy the defect. Others

THE ELKHORN STRIKE OVER. Coal Miners Will Return to Work at the

Old Prices. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 9.-The strike which has been on in the Elkhorn mining region of Mercer and McDowell counties, of this State, for nearly a month, has been declared off. A special from Bramwell says: "The miners of Bluestone had a meeting on the eve of the 8th, and they unanimously decided to go to work at they unanimously decided to go to work at the price heretofore paid, 75c, and 92 cubic feet as a basis of the cars, which the opera-tors of Bluestone and Elkhorn agreed on at their meeting January 17. Over 1,000 of the men will turn in to-day. Elkhorn and Flipping have been working for several

The leaders of the strike will be much disappointed at the result of the meeting, as some of the principal agitators of the strike had the best work in the mines, The miners who stood by the perators during the strike will have the

SULLIVAN AND MOORE INDICTED. The Indianapolis Grand Jury Finds True Bills Against Them.

INDIANAPOLIS. February 9 .- She county grand jury this afternoon returned 12 indictments, two of which are withheld from the public. That one indictment was returned against John E. Sullivan for forgery and embezzlement there are ample grounds upon which to raise a be-lief, and this received something of a confirmation when Sheriff King entered into a secret conversation with Detective R. O.

There is equally as much reason to be ieve that Moore was also indicted for forgery, as the grand jury has had a great evidence upon that subject submitted to it.

THE K. OF L. GAINING.

Secretary Hayes States That the Order is Growing Rapidly. PHILADELPHIA. February 9 .- Despite the many obstacles to the growth of the Knights of Labor recently encountered, it is claimed that the order will shortly reach its old membership figure of 300,000. General Secretary John W. Hayes stated vesterday that the January reports already received showed a gain of 9,000 members throughout the country, and that those not yet sent in would place the total gain at about 25,000. He also stated that Philadelphia would probably gain about 20 assemblies within six weeks, counting old as-

BURIED ALIVE.

in as new.

Maryland Man Raised From the Grave.

semblies to be reorganized and those to come

but Finally Dies. ONANCOCK, MD., February 9 .- J. T. Fletcher, of Jenkins Bridge, was almost buried alive on Sunday. The funeral service had been held, the coffin interred, and the grave nearly bricked, when some one heard a groan issue from the coffin. The coffin was at once disinterred, and Mr. Fletcher examined. His blood was found to be circulating, and his heart beating. He was at once carried to his home, and put in bed. He rapidly improved, but never regained consciousness. On Tuesday, the 5th instant, he died, and was again buried. It is not known what was his disease.

A NEWSPAPER NEMESIS

Unearths Receivers of Stolen Goods on the Chicago Police Force.

CHICAGO, February 9 .- Reporters for the Times to-day discovered that James Gunningham, the janitor of the East Chicago Avenue police station, Captain Schnack's command, was conducting a fence for stolen Cunningham had a partner in the person

of John Payne, an employe of the Pullman Palace Car Company Most of the stolen goods belonged to the Pullman Company

and included the most expensive carpets and hangings. TILDEN'S MEMORY TOASTED.

Henry Watterson Strongly Eulogizes the Dead Democratic Chieftain.

NEW YORK, February 9 .- This being the anniversary of Samuel J. Tilden's birth, the ceasion was marked to-night by the Harlem Democratic Club with a memorial banquet, at which Mr. Henry Watterson delivered an address of commemoration. The address was very eulogistic throughout, and referred in strong language to the events attending the election of 1876.

Own Mutual Insurance

The members of the Philadelphia delegathe result of a misunderstanding. The Leg-

of it-are not certain that it will cure the "But we have many prohibitory laws, Governor, that are enforced in a greater or

> State a prohibitory law would be well en-"What will be the attitude of the executive branch of the government in the event law so far as it lies within our sphere

"You spoke of sentiment being more mixed than you had expected to find it among those you consider the friends of prohibition. Have you observed anything that indicates a break on the other side? A SURPRISED GOVERNOR.

"I was somewhat surprised while in Philadelphia," replied the Governor, "to hear from Colonel McClure that in the strongly Democratic county of York there is a pro-nounced feeling in favor of the prohibitory industrious, conservative communities that take up with these new ideas slowly, but they grasp them the more strongly when they do take hold of them. Colonel Mo-Clure's statement was a great surprise to me, because I have noticed no great tion about the license courts of York, Where there has been much agitation and the Courts have in consequence reduced the number of license one may reasonably ex-

"Will the party machinery be used in any way, Governor, in the coming cam-

ought to unite on the question, but if the third party attempts to lead in the work it will do much more harm than good.' COOPER WILL TAKE NO PART.

will take no part in the campaign whatever.

"Will the party machinery be used in any way?" "Certainly not. It wouldn't be proper." George von Bonnhorst, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Alle-'What do you think of its abolition?" he

its collection. If a man doesn't think enough about voting to pay his tax, he oughtn't to be allowed to vote The abolition of the poll tax will help the Democrats more THE POLL TAX BURDEN.

"In Harrisburg," said Editor McAlarney, of the Telegraph, "there are at least 700 or 800 voters whose taxes have to be paid for them every year. I have often gone down into my pocket to pay taxes for men who have a great deal more money to pay taxes with than I have. Then there is a large

State Senator Gobin is mentioned by friends as a possibility for the Gubernatorial nomination, but the close run he had for his Senatorial sent last tall will handicap him some. Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, who labors under the disadvantage of having considered himself a candidate for President at the Chicago convention, but who carries with him all the prestige of having given Philadelphia a pure administration, is also reported to be in the race for the Governor ship. It was stated not long ago that he was a candidate for United States Senator and it is not unlikely that he may be read to accept either place should he

Died, Rather Than Live in Canada. ST. Louis, February 9 .- It is rumored absconding member of the Board of Trade,

Whether Constitutional Pro-THE GOVERNE ST NSYLVANIA. Department If It Carries the

IT IS WARD TO TELL

Will Enh it. COOPER WILL KEEP HIS HANDS OFF. Differing Opinious on the Proposed Abolition of

the Poll Tax.

A staff correspondent of THE DISPATCH has secured a very interesting interview with Governor Beaver on the Constitutional mendment question. The Governor thinks the passage of the amendment doubtful. He bases his opinion on his knowledge of the feeling in the eastern end of the State. He commends that the Third Party Prohibitionists do not push themselves too far in the van. Both he and Senator Cooper state that the question will be kept clear of party

polities. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, February 9.-The ap proaches to the gubernatorial presence are carefully guarded from the intrusions of mere curiosity seekers and those who only come to annoy. One goes up a winding stair to a passageway; then to the right, through another and longer passage and into the general office of the Executive departments. A doorway opens from this into the office of the stalwart and handsome private secretary, George Pearson, and the fav ored one may go through it and into the Execu-

tive presence. There is a shorter and more

direct route to the Governor, but few there

be that find it and enter therein. The Governor talks freely of the prohibition amendment question, and does not hesitate to say he has not yet made up his mind whether he will vote for it or not. His statement to this effect to your correspondnt is not the first time he has thus gone one record. But that the Governor is a temper-ance man goes without saying, and when he votes at Bellefonte it will not be a difficult matter to guess the character of the vote. THE OUTCOME DOUBTFUL.

"What do the think the outcome of the special election will be?" asked your cor-"It is very hard to tell," responded the Governor. "I find sentiment much more mixed, especially in the East, than I had supposed it to be. Even friends of the measure are doubtful about the enforcement

less degree?"

"We have, indeed. The prohibition against murder, while it does not absolutely prevent the crime, has a very healthy restraining influence. If the amendment be carried, and the friends of temperance and reachibition and the in a determined manner. prohibition set out in a determined manner to have it enforced, there is little doubt of the result in half of the State. In-deed, I believe that in two-thirds of the

that the prohibitory amendment passes?"
"We will honestly and conscientiously bend every energy to the enforcement of the action. There will be no failure on my part to enforce the law."

pect a victory for the Prohibition amend-

paign?" "No, it will not, and I don't think it ought to be, for that would make the quesprohibition amendment will be if the third party prohibitionists try to take the lead in pushing it. There is no objec-tion whatever to their taking part in the campaign. Indeed, all temperance people

Senator Thomas V. Cooper was asked about the continued reports that he would lead the liquor men's fight in the special campaign.
"I will lead nothing," decidedly re-

gheny, was an interested listener to the poll tax debate in the Honse on Wednesday. was asked. "I don't like it," he replied. "What ought to be done is to make stricter laws for

than it will the Republicans.

section of our colored population that must be looked out for every year."

on. SIMPSON.